

THE METALS.
Silver, 55c per ounce.
Copper, 11c per pound.
Lead, 25c per 100 pounds.
New York, Oct. 23.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

WEATHER TODAY.
Forecast for Salt Lake.
Unsettled weather and probably
showers Friday.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1902

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOT SHOT FOR KEARNS FROM SENATOR RAWLINS

Senator Clark of Wyoming Is Castigated For Cowardly Utterances.

Howell Has New Plea—Says King Is Too Able a Man to Send to Congress.

(Special to The Herald.)
SALT LAKE, Oct. 23.—Senator Joseph L. Rawlins was greeted by a good house here tonight, but poor advertising and other meetings in the city were responsible for the absence of many.
County Chairman Fuller presided, and after a couple of introductions by the Democratic club he introduced Mr. Rawlins, who was given a hearty reception.
Rawlins commenced by poking fun at Clark and Kearns. Clark, he said, was known as "the third senator from Utah" and Kearns is sometimes called "the only real senator in the senate."
Alluding to the trust question, the speaker quoted Beveridge relative to the trusts being the necessary outgrowth of civilization. He asked if the trusts are really good, as Beveridge said, why do Republicans keep on professing a desire to injure them?
Mr. Rawlins pointed out the fallacy of the Republican argument that good times always follow the adoption of the protective policy, by showing that in 1853 and again in 1883, under Republican policies, panics and industrial disasters occurred. Taking up Senator Clark's argument along this line, Mr. Rawlins compared it with his statements made relative to the same subject in 1896.
A Hit at Kearns.
"Senator Clark boasted that his party had sent 1,000 school teachers to the Philippines to civilize them," said the speaker, "and then in the next breath asked you to send another Kearns to represent Utah in the senate. To be consistent he should have suggested that Kearns be sent to the Philippines as an example of our advanced civilization and ideal statesmanship."
Senator Rawlins delivered a bitter protest against Clark's charges that the Democrats in the senate maligned the army. "Mr. Clark," he said, "is very late in making his complaint. He was discreetly silent when that matter was under discussion in the senate. If he felt so indignant, why did he not arise in his place and voice it then, and not wait until months afterward and then burst forth in such cowardly fashion?"
When in the senate I called attention to the atrocities committed in the Philippines. I did so to save the honor of my country, to see that justice was done, and I never dreamed that any man calling himself an American would be so base as to make a political issue of such a thing. I have no apologies to make for my statements. Any man, however high he may be, whether president or senator, who approves or attempts to defend the dastardly, brutal and inhuman acts committed in the Philippines.
Democratic Expansion.
The speaker pointed out the difference between Democratic and Republican expansion. "We believe in expansion," said he, "but it must be constitutional expansion—expansion where liberty and justice go hand in hand with the flag. Our forefathers christened this country, giving it a name which they deemed sufficient for all exigencies, the United States of America. The Republican party has, by its policy in the Philippines, made it impossible for us to call our country by the name its fathers gave it."
Mr. Rawlins spoke in high praise of King and Young and ridiculed Senator Clark's argument that the Republican party would follow their election. In conclusion he made a fervent plea for those present to zealously investigate the charges against the Democrats and their honest convictions. "Read and think and learn to know the utter falsity of the claim that Democracy is no leader and no issues," he exclaimed. "I assure you we have, and every Democrat born with the instincts of liberty and truth in his breast needs no other leader than his conscience."
The speaker was listened to with marked attention and was frequently applauded throughout, his remarks being frequently interrupted by outbursts. This was in strong contrast to the reception accorded Clark and Kearns.
The club, in closing, sang a song, making a clever hit at Fred Turner that brought down the house.

OGDEN'S PUBLIC BUILDING.
(Special to The Herald.)
Washington, Oct. 23.—The secretary of the treasury will receive until Nov. 21 suggestions and proposals as to sites offered for the public buildings at Ogden, Utah. On that date the selection will be made and purchase authorized. On Nov. 22 the site at Evanston, Wyo., will be selected, suggestion being invited in the meantime. Special Agent Low, who inspected the sites in both cities, has just made a report to the secretary, which will not be made public for thirty days.

JUSTICE HARLAN COLLARED THE LEADER
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court, who is a member of the faculty of the Columbia university law school in this city, last night interfered and prevented a class fight between the freshmen and sophomores. Justice Harlan is a giant in stature, and, although 65 years of age, he is still vigorous and active, and being one of his daily exercises. The youngsters were no match for him when he entered the arena.
The anticipated contest was the result of the announcement of the freshmen class that it would hold its first meeting last night in Jurisprudence hall. This announcement acted as a suggestive challenge to the sophomores to break up the meeting. After the regular lecture of the evening, the first year men undertook to open their meeting when the sophomores made a charge against the door of the hall. At this point Justice Harlan appeared, and in a commanding voice ordered the combat to cease. The sophomores paused for a moment, but were evidently not disposed to obey the order, for they immediately began a second assault.
It was then that the eminent jurist took a personal hand in the fray. He reached over the heads of the assaulting party, and, seizing the leader of the forces by the collar, dragged him from the pile. The jurist then directed the second year men to disperse, with the desired effect.



"Hamlet" With Hamlet Left Out.

PUBLIC WILL PAY THE BILL GEN. NAVARRO'S REVOLT BARRICADES IN THE STREETS

President Baer Adds 50 Cents a Ton to the Price of Coal to Recoup the Company For Losses Incurred by the Strike.
Deposed Governor of Monte Christi Quickly Subdued by Government Troops.
Riotous Strikers at Dunkirk, France, Charged by the Soldiers and Several Persons Killed—Situation Said to Be Serious.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—In view of the resumption of mining of anthracite coal, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company tonight issued the following statement, addressed to C. E. Henderson, general manager:
"The reports of the superintendents in charge of the mines show that as a result of the strike the mines and mining plants have sustained considerable injury, and their respective working organizations have been impaired. For some time the collieries cannot be worked to produce their average quantity of coal. This will increase the cost of production. Estimates have been submitted showing the probable increase in cost per ton at the several groups of collieries. The general average exceeds 50 cents per ton.
Fifty Cents a Ton Added.
"You will, therefore, add to the circular price 50 cents per ton this additional price to continue until the 1st of January, 1903, by which time we hope to reach a normal condition of mining and production."
"Notwithstanding the fact that during the strike no coal was sold by our company at an increase over the circular price, the price has been unreasonably advanced to the public by some retailers dealers. In the distribution of coal, therefore, you will, so far as practicable, supply the dealers who are willing to sell coal to the public at reasonable prices. Where dealers seek to obtain an unfair profit from the public, you will promptly take steps to supply the reasonable demands of the public directly."
(Signed) "GEORGE F. BAER, President."

LAST OF JIM YOUNGER SPAIN'S NEW MINISTER

Remains of the Bandit Placed in the Grave at Lee's Summit After Simple Service.
Senor Don Emilio de Ojeda Presented to President Roosevelt by Secretary Hay.

Lee's Summit, Mo., Oct. 23.—The remains of Jim Younger, the bandit, were interred in the family lot in the little cemetery near town today. A brief, simple service was held at the home of N. S. Penton, where yesterday crowds of people had jostled by the coffin. The house was crowded, and many were unable to gain admittance. Mrs. Penton, a niece of the Younger boys, led a quartette which sang "Rest, Weary Heart." Rev. S. N. Shiffer, of the Presbyterian church followed, in prayer, speaking a few appropriate words, and then, after another song, the casket was removed to the hearse. The pallbearers were old associates of the Youngers, members of Quantrell's band, and among the mourners were several who had fought with Younger, Fred and Shelby. These, with the relatives and a long line of people from the surrounding country, made up the cortege to the cemetery. There the coffin was lowered into a grave beside the remains of Younger's brother and mother.
No services were said, and when the grave had finally been covered over, a great quantity of flowers, sent by friends from far and near, were piled on top of the mound.
The relatives of the dead man present included four sisters of the Youngers, Reita, Rollins of Denison, Tex.; Helen Kelly of Mulberry, Mo.; Belle Hall of Lee's Summit, and Emma K. of Kansas City. Two other sisters, Ann Jones of Denison, Tex., and Mrs. Duncan of Fayetteville, Ark., were not at the funeral.
There were many inquiries for Alice Miller, Jim Younger's sweetheart. It was expected that she would be at the funeral, and a rumor was started that she was here. But she did not come, and so far as could be learned no message came from her.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Commander Mason of the Cincinnati cables the following to the navy department from Cape Haytien, regarding the revolution in San Domingo, under date of Oct. 22:
"Returned from Monte Christi. General Navarro, deposed governor of the district, revolted against the government on the night of Oct. 11. He took possession of the town and imprisoned the government officials, except the navy troops, who escaped. The whole district at first followed Navarro. Within the last three days the insurrection has been confined to the immediate vicinity of Monte Christi. Government troops are pressing the place closely. Serious street fighting in the last two days. Foreigners first sought refuge on the wharf. Last night seventy-five of them, mostly women and children, took refuge on this ship. Government troops captured the fort at 2 o'clock this morning. The insurgents scattered. All is now quiet. Local revolution quelled."
The department also had an advice from United States Minister Powell, who has gone to San Domingo from Port au Prince. The minister's dispatch, received at noon today, stated that Monte Christi had been taken by the government forces after hard fighting; that the chief revolutionist (not named) had been captured, and that many of the most prominent citizens of the place had been arrested for treason.

HANGED HIM TO BRIDGE VOLCANO IN SALVADOR SPREADS DESTRUCTION

Georgia Mob Disposed of a Colored Fiend Before Troops Could Reach Them.
New Orleans, Oct. 23.—Passengers who arrived on the steamer from Puerto Barrios report the volcano of Izalco in Salvador in a state of violent eruption. The eruption began on Sept. 7, when five large openings or craters formed on the north side of the volcano, from which large quantities of lava and burning stones were ejected. People living in the town of Izalco and the neighboring country, were charged with the evacuation of their houses and believed that their houses were completely destroyed. The stream of lava, which was very deep, flowed for a distance of ten miles from the crater.
Lake Coatepeque, which lies at the foot of the volcano, was flooded with boiling sulphur from the principal crater. Fears are entertained of further disaster.
The volcano was still in eruption when the passengers left Guatemala.

INDICTED FOR MURDER. NEW ERA DAWNS FOR CIVILIZED TRIBES

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 23.—A special grand jury today returned six indictments against Earl Whitney and Claud O'Brien, charging them jointly with the murder of A. B. Chinn two weeks ago.
Upon learning that troops had been dispatched, the mob stormed the jail, secured the negro, carried him to a spot near Mrs. Dees' house, hanged him to a bridge and fled. When the troops arrived they found the body of the dead negro.

TENSION SOMEWHAT RELIEVED

Colonel Swayne's Forces Got Away From the Mad Mullah.
London, Oct. 23.—A message received at the foreign office here today from General Manning, dated Berbera, capital of Somaliland, announces that the force commanded by Colonel Swayne, which was threatened with destruction by the army commanded by the Mad Mullah, has reached Bohotle in safety. General Manning's message adds: "Colonel Swayne's force was not attacked during its retirement. The situation, consequently, is more satisfactory, but do not cancel the orders warning a Punjab regiment to be in readiness in case it is wanted, as further developments must be awaited. The wounded are all doing well and no anxiety concerning the wounded officers need be felt. The Aden detachment is expected today."
The news from Somaliland caused great satisfaction here and relieved the keen anxiety felt as to the fate of the British expedition. General Manning's message was promptly forwarded to King Edward.

DEFENSE GAINS A STRONG POINT

Barnet Letters Ruled Out in the Molinoux Case.
OSBORNE'S FUTILE ATTEMPT COURT COULD NOT BE INDUCED TO CHANGE THE RULING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A strong point was scored by the defense in the trial of Roland B. Molinoux today when Justice Lambert ruled out the Barnet letters. Justice Lambert decided that as evidence the letters must be excluded as improper, but that he was willing to admit them simply as a standard of comparison in writing.
The counsel for the defense was highly pleased with this decision, which is in line with that of the court of appeals, which held that the testimony relative to the letters given at the first trial was irrelevant.
John B. Adams of the Knickerbocker Athletic club identified the much discussed Cornish-Weeks letters in which Cornish, writing to Weeks, the printer, declared that Barlow S. Weeks, president of the New York Athletic club, would do any sort of dirty work; that he, Cornish, would "never let up" until he "got even with him."
Letters Identified.
The letter was shown to Molinoux, and he made it the grounds of a formal complaint against Cornish. Witnesses identified Molinoux's letter of resignation from the club and another explaining that he resigned because he felt that the club was a system that permitted an employee to insult a gentleman would make him a disturbing element in the club's membership.
Justice Lambert, who presides at the Molinoux trial, ruled out today all of what are known as the Barnet letters, holding that they were not competent. The defense from the beginning objected to the introduction of these letters.
During the afternoon session Mr. Osborne made two attempts to introduce the Barnet letters, but failed. Nicholas A. Heckman, who kept letters at 257 West Forty-second street, testified in the last trial that Molinoux rented a letterbox from him and received twenty or more letters addressed to H. C. Barnet. As soon as Mr. Osborne asked him about those letters ex-Governor Black objected.
Evidence Excluded.
Mr. Osborne attempted to explain, and again counsel for the defense objected. "I object," he said, "to counsel making an explanation in the hearing of the jury."
"I exclude the evidence," ruled the court.
Mr. Osborne said, "that the letters are competent."
Counsel approached the bench and began to speak in an undertone. "Never mind," said the court. "I remember all about it. Under the decision of the court of appeals the Barnet series of letters were excluded as improper evidence. Despite that ruling, I will admit that these letters are a standard of comparison in handwriting because I did not regard such admission as a violation of the court of appeals' decision, but any further use of the letters would make the ruling and I will not permit it."
Made Final Attempt.
Mr. Osborne made another attempt to get the letters in evidence. He called Henry G. Lockwood from the general postoffice to explain the stamp and the cancellation marks on the poison package wrapper. Lockwood said they proved beyond a doubt that the package was mailed at New York. Mr. Osborne showed him a bundle of the Barnet letter envelopes and asked him to tell by the cancellation marks at what time they were mailed.
"I object," put in the defense.
"I have the right to show," Mr. Osborne said, "that this defendant had the opportunity to mail these letters, and that the point that they were mailed at the hour at which I can prove he passed the general postoffice each day."
"Excluded," ruled the court.
Mr. Osborne read the postmarks on the Barnet envelope to the witness and asked him what they indicated. Again Mr. Black interposed and Mr. Osborne sat down at the single word "excluded" from the court.
When Mr. Weeks had read the result on his cross-examination of Molinoux in the corner's court, his journeyment was taken until tomorrow.

MISS STONE COULD NOT PAY THE RANSOM

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 23.—Miss Ellen Stone learned here last night. In an interview today she said:
"I am sorry that it has been advertised that I intend to repay my ransom money. The United States government will demand indemnity from Turkey for enough to satisfy it for the terrible outrage of capturing an American citizen and holding her in constant fear of death. With my friends, I did agree to repay that which had embarrassed the governors or those who may since have been visited by sickness or trouble, but it is utterly impossible to think of my repaying the entire amount."

DUBOIS REGARDS VICTORY AS CERTAIN

(Special to The Herald.)
BLACKFOOT, Ida., Oct. 23.—Senator Fred T. Dubois came home today and will remain here for a couple of days. He has campaigned the entire state, with the exception of the southeastern counties, Cassia, Fremont, Oneida, Bannock, Bear Lake and Blaine, commonly called the Mormon counties.
When asked his opinion as to the result of the election, he said that, unless the southeastern counties give a Republican majority at least five times greater than they did two years ago, the Democratic ticket would be elected. He also expressed the opinion that if the Democrats should lose every member of the legislature in these southeastern counties they would still have a handsome majority in the legislature.
When asked if he thought the southeast would go more strongly Republican than two years ago, he said the present indications were that they would go Democratic, and he had no idea that they would give a larger majority against the Democrats than they did two years ago. In any event, he considered the Democratic state and legislative ticket absolutely sure by a safe majority. Senator Dubois leaves Saturday for a campaign in these counties, speaking at Oxford Saturday and Malad on Monday.